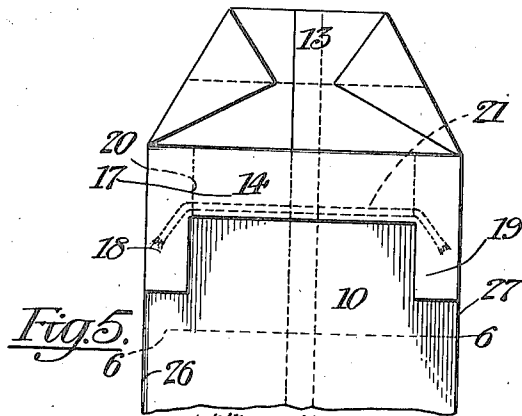
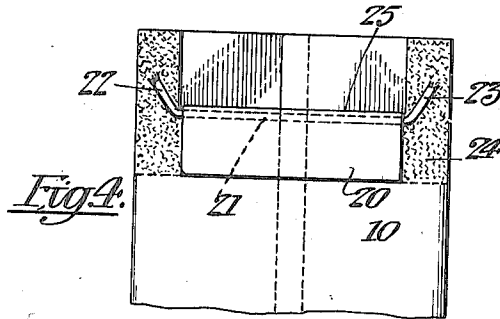
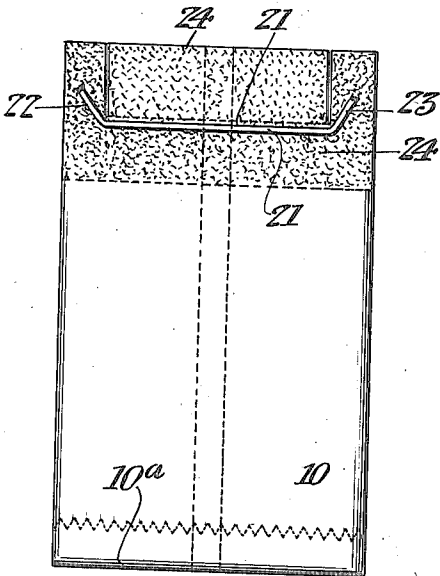
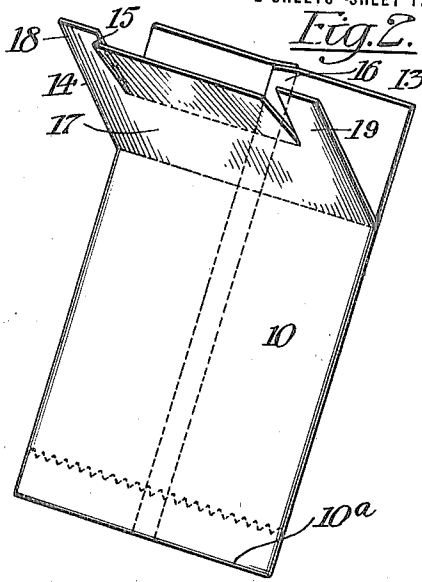
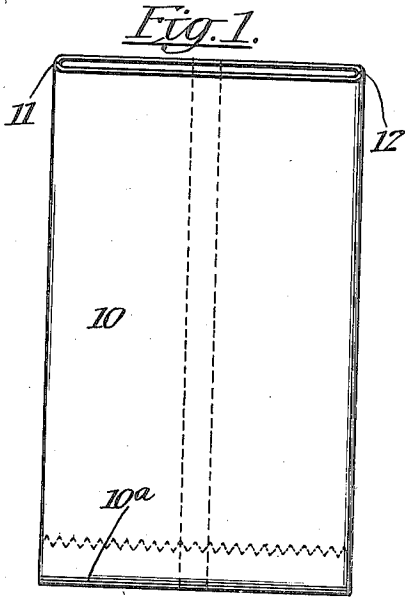


W. H. JACOBS.  
METHOD OF MAKING ENVELOPS AND THE LIKE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1915.

1,213,769.

Patented Jan. 23, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

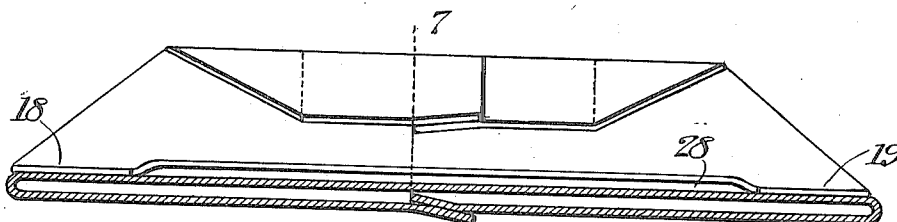
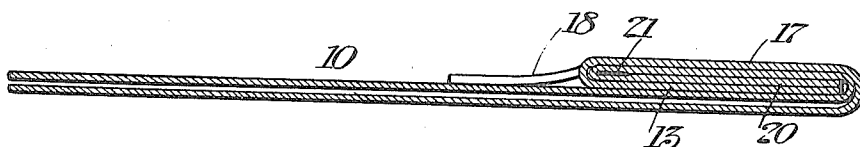


Fig. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METHOD OF MAKING ENVELOPS AND THE LIKE.

1,213,769.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1917.

Original application filed June 12, 1914, Serial No. 844,619. Divided and this application filed March 30, 1915. Serial No. 18,192.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. JACOBS, citizen of the United States, and resident of Washington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improved Methods of Making Envelops and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method of making articles such as envelops or mailing wrappers, and more particularly to methods of making what are known as pocket envelops, that is, envelops in which the closure is effected by the insertion of a tongue or the like on one side of the envelop into a pocket formed on the other side of the envelop, such envelops being described for example in the specification of my co-pending application for patent Ser. No. 844,619 filed June 12th, 1914, and being particularly useful for the despatch of second class matter through the mails.

The present invention is a divisional application upon the aforementioned co-pending application Serial No. 844,619 filed June 12, 1914.

My invention has for its object a cheap and efficacious method of manufacturing envelops and other articles of the same general character.

The invention consists in the improved methods of manufacturing articles of this kind as hereinafter described and claimed with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate the various steps in the manufacture of a preferred form of envelop.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of a bag on which is indicated certain incisions to be made under the present invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a bag incised in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bag shown in Fig. 2 on which is indicated an applied piece of reinforcing material and paste for the bag. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of the parts shown in Fig. 3, in which the turned under part for the pocket is shown as pasted down. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 in which the transverse portion of the pocket is shown as pasted down together with its lateral wings or ears, to form a com-

plete article. Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 6—6 Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 Fig. 6.

Referring to Fig. 1, a tube 10 is shown which may be made in an ordinary bag machine and is composed of paper or other suitable material. The bottom 10<sup>a</sup> of the bag may be closed before the other end of the bag is formed, in accordance with the present invention. Preferably while the tube 10 is on a former of the machine, the side edges of the same are slitted longitudinally as indicated at 11, 12, so as to provide a portion 14 extending from the body of the tube or bag and a flap 13, as shown in Fig. 2. Either simultaneously with or after the slitting of the bag or tube at 11, 12, slits 15, 16, are produced in the extended body portion 14, which slits are parallel with each other and with the slits formed at 11, 12, said slits 15, 16, being located nearer to the edges of the body portion 14 than they are to each other. Inasmuch as the described slits extend longitudinally of the body of the bag or tube, the same may be conveniently formed in most any bag machine, although the invention is not limited to producing the article in a bag machine. As shown in Fig. 2, there will be provided by reason of the described incisions, a transverse portion 17 at the ends of which are lateral wings or ears 18, 19, between which is located a portion 20 which is joined to the portion 17 along the dotted line indicated. The so slitted bag or tube will be seen to constitute a blank as it were, for the complete bag or envelop. Preferably while the said slits are being formed, the slitting knives are prevented from injuring or cutting the flap 13. The latter may, however, be afterward formed into any desired shape, as for instance, the corners thereof may be cut off. The described blank is now ready to be formed up so as to produce an article with a pocket into which the fold-over flap 13 may be inserted. Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that a strip 21 of tape, cord or string, or other suitable flexible material is stretched transversely across the blank along that part of the transverse portion 17 to which the part 20 is attached, and the same is introduced

for providing a reinforce in the complete article. Preferably the ends of the said reinforce are extended beyond the slits 15 and 16 and toward the outer ends of the lateral wings or ears 18, 19. Paste is now applied as at 24, or the paste may first be applied and the reinforce 21 applied afterward. It is desirable, although not absolutely necessary, that a reinforce be applied. Next the part 20 is folded down against the transverse portion 17 as indicated in Fig. 4, thereby forming a fold 25 which incloses the reinforce 21 if there be one. The complete article is next produced as shown in Fig. 5. To finish the article, the transverse portion together with its attached parts are folded down against the body of the article, the ends of said transverse portion being pasted to the opposing edge portions of the body and the lateral wings or ears 18, 19, are pasted down upon the same surface of the body along the edge portions at 26, 27. Obviously the corners of the flap 13 may be turned over as indicated in dotted lines. The article being now complete, it will be seen to have a pocket at 28, as more clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 7. This pocket extends transversely of the body and is adapted to be engaged by the fold-over flap 13. It will be seen that the material which has been cut out from between the wings or ears 18, 19, is made use of in the pocket, as it constitutes a turned-under part which provides a folded edge for the pocket opening, and at the same time incloses the reinforce 21. The lateral wings or extensions 18, 19 from the transverse portion 17 and hence from the pocket 28, are made use of to stiffen and strengthen the pocket end of the article. If a reinforce is used such as described, the wings are made use of to anchor the ends 22, 23 of the reinforce, which ends in the complete article extend to one side of the edge of the pocket opening and laterally away from the pocket. It will be noticed that by extending the ends 22, 23 of the reinforce in the direction shown, the edge of the pocket opening is better able to withstand any strain which is imposed in the direction of the closing flap when it is engaged with the pocket.

It will be seen that under the present invention a tube may be used, to be cut, folded and pasted so as to produce an article with a pocket to be engaged with a closing flap, and that unless desired, the body of the article, if it be a bag or envelop, need not be cut or slit. It will be furthermore seen that in the preferred form of the invention there are no lateral extensions necessarily from the tubular body, either in the process of manufacturing the article or when the article is complete.

Obviously the invention is susceptible of further modification, as parts may be

omitted, parts added, and parts substituted without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims.

It will be understood that by the term "bag machine" herein employed I mean any machine of well-known character such as is in general use for making tubular bodies for bags or the like from a continuous web or roll of paper, as distinguished from envelop machines in which sheets of paper are cut to shape by means of dies, the shape to which the blank is cut in this manner being such that when folded subsequently the pocket will be formed.

What I claim is:—

1. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described which consists in forming a tubular body said body being of greater length than the envelop to be formed, and cutting and folding portions of said tubular body to form a pocket and co-acting tongue.

2. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described which consists in first forming a tubular body of greater length than the envelop, then cutting said body at one end to provide a foldable portion and folding said foldable portion and securing it to said body.

3. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described which consists in first forming a tubular body, cutting said body to provide a foldable portion, and folding said foldable portion and securing it at its ends to said body to form a pocket.

4. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described which consists in first forming a tubular body of greater length than the envelop, then cutting said body at one end to provide a foldable portion, then folding said portion to form two folds, and securing said folded portion to said body to provide a pocket.

5. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described consisting in cutting a tubular bag body to provide a foldable portion, folding said portion and securing it to provide a pocket, and forming a tongue adapted to fit into said pocket.

6. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described consisting in cutting one end of a tubular bag body to form a foldable portion, folding said portion to form a double fold, and securing said portion when folded.

7. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described consisting in forming incisions in a tubular bag body to provide a foldable portion, associating a reinforcing member with said foldable portion, folding said foldable portion over said reinforce member, and securing said foldable portion when folded so as to provide a pocket.

8. The method of making envelopes or the

like of the kind described consisting in cutting a tubular bag body to form a foldable portion and cutting the front edge of said foldable portion to form side wing portions, folding said foldable portion, and securing said side wings to the tubular body.

9. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described consisting in cutting a tubular bag body to form a foldable portion at its open end, cutting the front edge of said foldable portion to form side-wing portions and an intermediate portion, folding said intermediate portion, and folding said foldable portion and securing said side wings to the tubular body to form a pocket.

10. The method of making envelopes or the like of the kind described consisting in cutting a tubular bag body to form a foldable portion and cutting the front edge of said foldable portion to form side wing portions and an intermediate portion, associating a flexible reinforce with said foldable portion, folding said intermediate portion over the reinforce so that it incloses the reinforce, and folding the foldable portion as a whole and securing it to the tubular body by applying paste to said side wings.

11. The method of making articles of paper or the like, which consists in forming a flat tubular body, slitting opposite side edges of said body and a portion of

said body between said side slits, and folding and pasting said slitted portion to form 35 a pocket.

12. The method of making articles of paper or the like, which consists in forming the body, slitting opposite side edges of said body and a portion of said body between said side slits, applying paste to the outer surface of said slitted portion, and folding the same to form a pocket.

13. The method of making a pocket envelop or the like consisting in first forming a tubular rectangular body, closing the bottom edge of said body, then slitting the top edge of said body to provide a foldable portion on one face thereof, folding said portion in a direction toward the bottom edge, and securing said folded portion to said face. 45 50

14. The method of making a pocket envelop or the like consisting in taking a continuous web or roll of paper, forming a tubular body from said paper, one end of said body being closed, slitting the other end of said body to provide a foldable portion, folding said portion toward said closed end of the body and securing said portion to the body to form a pocket. 55 60

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 18th day of March A. D. 1915.

WILLIAM H. JACOBS.